*corpesditures of the treasurer, the first check of Thiy 12 that you called my attention to was \$66,386,20. Looking down, commencing at August 21, John O. Evans, \$20,000, that is the beginning, and if you will add those three easteks up, the check of \$60,386,20, \$75,000 and \$30,335, and then the next one of July 15, \$16,903, you will find that running down to John O. Evans upon Seventh street, and the other for \$7,000 purports to be for work done by John O. Evans upon Seventh street, and the other for \$7,000 purports to be for work done by John O. Evans upon Fourteenth street. Now. lbert Gleason, Rhade Island avenue, between ourteenth and Sixteenth streets northwest

mount to a cent of these checks. By Mr. Baes: Q. The drst \$20,000 item is H. Adams? A. The first item is John O. Evans, for Tweifth street, between B street north and B street south, \$20,000. The next s \$10,000, the next is \$8,000, the next is \$1,000, the next is \$9,000, and the next is \$1,356,20. John O. Evans, for Farragut square, P-street Circle and Scott square, \$27,000. John O.

Evans, work per schedule, \$45,000. John O.

Evans, Seventh street, between B street north and B street south, \$7,000. Ditto, Fourteenth given there! A. No, sir; they are not given on that. etween Sixth and Ninth northwest, \$11,712. John O. Evans, for Fourteenth street, between B north and B south, \$15,000. Albert Gleason, for Tenth street, between F and Water streets southwest, \$1,623; Twelfth street, between B north and B south, \$2,000; C street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth southwest, \$1,325; Rhode Island avenue, between Fourteenth and

Sixteenth streets northwest, \$7,253. By Mr. Wilson: Q. What does that foot up? That foots up the amount of these checks. Q. Give me the amount, if you please? A. The amount is \$182,594.20. By Mr. Bass: Q. Let me understand you;

away sick. Very often I was away myself. They were locked up in my safe. That is the Q. You were not away when you paid the

Q. That you paid out at your office! A. Q. That you paid out at your office! A. You rendered of your expenditures, indicating Yes, sir. Very frequently I drew checks late in the evening—at night.

Q. When were the entries made on those stubs which you say you made out at a different time—the numbers of the certificates? A. That I cannot recollect. It is possible that when I sent those checks for the different certificates, payable to the order of the cashler of C. There is an item dated February 17. A. Entered February 17.

John O. Evans upon Fourteenth street. Now the name of John O. Evans does not appear on Fourteenth and Sixteenth-streets northwest, \$7,253—taking those cheeks in that regular line you will find they aggregate the exact pear A. No, sir; because they did not hold \$7,253-taking those cheeks in that regular

the certificates.

Q. And there is the same explanation, I suppose, in regard to George F. Baker, in the next items? A. Yes, sir; and I can give you those,

f you want them.

O. We will not take the time to so through all those. Now, take the next item which was referred to—\$50,000—being the check dated February 7, 1873; where is that on this check-book! A. That I did not look for, because I

and B street south, \$7,000. Ditto, Fourteenth street, between B north and B south, \$7,000. By Mr. Bass: Q. It purports to be a check dated February 7, 1878, for \$50,000, payable to the order of Filbert. Can you tell on this account that you have rendered to the Board of Public Works where that item of \$50,000 is entered? A. No, I cannot. It is entered here probably in a dozen certificates, or half a lozen, or four or five. Q. I ask you if you can tell where it is entered; give me one certificate that represents it, the check was drawn February 7, 1873, for \$50,000? A. Those were bonds, I think; I noticed some of these checks were payable in

bonds; it is possible that was.

Q. How can we tell! A. There is one. Q. How can we tell! A. There is one.
Q. I call your attention specifically to the check of February 7, 1873, for \$50,000; can you give us any history or account of that check, who got the money, where it went to, or where it is entered in your book account? A. Filbert by Mr. Bass: Q. Let ne understand you, that is those three checks! A. Four checks.

Q. Those four checks marked? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The entry is made in your book here under date of August 21, 1873? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The checks were drawn July 12 and July 15, 1873? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When was the money actually paid out?

A. At that time.

Q. What time? A. July 12.

Q. Why is it that you failed to enter those amounts until August 21? A. For the reason 1 told you the other day, that very often 1 laid these things away until 1 got time to separate them, and sometimes when my clerk was away 1 had to walt until he came back. He was away sick. Very often 1 was away myself.

Office.

Q. Then there is another item of February 15, 1873, of \$65,000. Will you look at that?

A. That is Freedman's Savings Bank.

Q. Can you direct us to the items, and put your finger upon them, in this account which you rendered of your expenditures, indicating

the First National Bank, they were entered | Q. The Abbott Paving Company for G street,

Commerce, reported House bill for the relief of W. B. Thomas, late collector of the port of Philadelphia. Passed. Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Mili-tary Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Daniel H. Kelly. Also, from the same committee, a bill extending the time for the filing

nty claims under the act of 1866. Also bill to issue army rations to the destitute people on the Tombigbee and other rivers. Pas Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., presented the me-morial of the National Agricultural Congress, recently in session in Georgia, asking that one half of the proceeds of the sale of public lands be applied to the support of agricultural colleges. Referred to the Committee on

Mr. WRIGHT called up the conference re-port on the bill to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits, which was adopted. Mr. OGLESBY, from the Committee on Pub-

lic Lands, reported a bill to settle certain ac-counts between the United States and the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on District of Columbia, reported bill authorizing the trustees of Foundry M. E. church, of Washington, to sell a certain piece of laud.

Passed.

Mr. SARGENT presented a memorial of citizens of Oakland, California, asking an appropriation for the improvement of the water front of that city. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BOREMAN then called up the bill to establish the Territory of Pembina, and it was read through, but the morning hour expiring

over without action Mr. HAMLIN called up bill amending the act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States. Passed. resources of the United States. Passed.
Mr. MORRILL, of Me., from Committee on
Appropriations, reported the Centennial bill
with amendments. He also presented memorial
of United States Centennial Commission, which

Appropriations, reported the Centennial bill with amendments. He also presented memorial of United States Centennial Commission, which in the table. He said he would call up the bill at an early day.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The unfinished business, being the civil rights bill, was then proceeded with.

Mr. STOCKTON concluded his argument of the unfinished business, being the civil rights again of the bill.

It was not a bill for equal rights, but for incurrenced yesterday. He predicted that the saddest consequences would flow from the pass age of the bill.

It was not a bill for equal rights, but for incurrenced resterday. He predicted that the majority here should be determined to sit this majority here should be shore when the certificates were returned.
Q. How you that the National bank held those certificates! A. They wrote the letter! A. I do not knat at the National bank held those certificates! A. They wrote the letter! A. I do not knat make you the letter! A. I do not knat make you asy out the letter! A. I do not knat make you asy out the letter! A. I do not knat make you asy out except his letter of assertificates and, and left their certificates and, and all of their account up them, and left their certificates and and any one.
Q. I would have not you saying that he lad cortain certificates and out voucher when you paid the money out except his letter of assertion that he had the certificates! A. The check was payable to his order as cashier.
Q. Very well; what difference does that make. Let us see if I understand you. It has the make the use see if I understand you were accustomed to send checks out in that way upon the faith of a letter, A. I did with those things that are to workers. A. I vill with those things that are workers fact. I knew he held those certificates here. A. No, it knew another fact.
Q. Where! You have not produced a wouther shall all the workers and trust to subsequent events to produce you the vouchers? A. No; I knew another fact.
A. I sen up a young man to get the number of these certificates here. A. No, air; but I know the fact.
A. Have you how the continuation as to those a continuation as the work of the continuation and the continuation of the part of the subsequent events to indicate the number of these certificates and whit his argument of the continuation of the part of the subsequent events to produce you the vouchers? A. No; I knew another fact.

Q. Where! You have not produced a wouther fact.
A. I sen up a young man to get the number of these certificates here and the produced and t

to before the von-derivation of the street of the control of the c

THE BLOUX HOUSE OF CLUBS FOLLOWS END LANGE OF CLUBS FOLLOWS END LANGE OF CLUBS FOLLOWS END LANGE OF GLUBS FOLLOWS END LANGE OF GL

present apathy. It was embarrassing to speak under the circumstances, but it was his right as a Senator, and he must insist that those in the cloak rooms should not annoy or disturb

him by their laughing.

He then proceeded in his argument against the bill, denying the power of Congress to enforce companionship of the races in the theaforce companionship of the rates, schools, or elsewhere. tres, schools, or elsewhere. Senators knew that this bill would effect the poorer classes principally, for not one of those who voted for this bill would send his children to a mixed school. It would not only destroy the common schools of the white people, but would injure the schools for the colored people throughout the whole country. It even extended to the hospitals, to the alms houses, in fact surenwhere, the great intent being to com-

fact everywhere, the great intent being to com-pel companionship. He believed the measure originated in hostility to the South, and from a desire to hold to the colored voters. a desire to hold to the colored voters.

The result of the bill would depreciate the property of the inn-keeper and theatre manager. He hoped the agitation against this bill would spread throughout the land, although he trusted it would not reach to such an ex tent as to make the condition of the colored people worse than ever. Rather than see mixed schools in Delaware, he would have the

when the certificates were returned.

Q. How did you know that the National bank held those certificates? A. They wrote to me.

Q. Have you the letter? A. I do not know

Detween New Jersey avenue and Seventh street he (Mr. F.) alluded was the duty imposed on him by the Judiciary Committee. When he that that is a part of the \$65,000? A. I have not any at all:

Q. What makes you say that you think it is?

Detween New Jersey avenue and Seventh street he (Mr. F.) alluded was the duty imposed on him by the Judiciary Committee. When he (Mr. F.) took the oath as a Senator he took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, which doclared equality for all, Although he was exhausted, he would now he was exhausted, he would now

The black man should not be forever kept in I wardship. Let there be an incentive held out to him to schieve for himself a position that would command' respect. He would leave him an open way to reach this, and bid him sodipped in his efforts. The whole purpose of the bill was to clevate a race by law. He was sold much rather trust his rights to local governments than to the National Government the dome which covers all. Let him beware who would strike down any of the pillars and thus destroy the whole extracture.

Mr. HAZLETON, of Wis., said the case had been referred to him as a sub-committee of the left been referred to him as a sub-committee of the local command of the pillars and thus destroy the whole tructure.

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Mr. SAULSBURY said these made had now the contended also that the Commission of Claims in their first investigation certified to Bailey's loyalty, and eath such was the testing the contended also that the Commission of Claims in their first investigation certified to Bailey's loyalty, and eath such was the testing the contended also that the Commission of Claims in their first investigation certified to Bailey's loyalty, and eath such was the testing the contended also that the Commission of Claims in their first investigation certified to Bailey's loyalty, and eath such was the testing the contended also that the Commission of Claims in their first investigation certified to Bailey's loyalty, and eath such was not was not under dures when he made such was not under dures when he made such was not under dures was attained of Bailey's loyalty, and eath such was not was not under dures w

1862 the the Confederate Government demand-1863 the the Confederate Government demand-ed one half of all the cotton made.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Obio, argued that the testimony showed that Balley had voluntarily sold cotton to the Confederate Government. If this claim were allowed, Congress would be bound to pay every similar claim.

The amenument to strike out Balley's claim was rejected.

was rejected.

Mr. BENER'S amendment for compensation to the trustees of the church at Manassas was adopted, and the bill was then passed.

PRIVATE CALENDAR. se then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, Mr. Hoskins, of New Jersey, in the chair. This being objection day, bills could only be passed by unanimous consent. The following bills were agreed to in committee: Bills for the relief of Robert Sutherland, Alfred Day, Isaac Risiden, George A. Arms, George A. Bercon, John C. Griffin, Michael Bannon, John Downey, and sundry others; also, bills granting pensions to Ira Foster, Cordelia Williams, John J. Bottgar, Fanny Newcomb, Jemima Maxwell, Letitia Carr, John Heddinger, Samuel P. Kempt, Caroline Duncan, Margaret A. Chantry, Hugh P. Lytle, Ira Douthart, Jacob Grosch, Jacob Parrot, George H. Reynolds, George Pomerov; the widows, children, dependent mothers and fathers or orphan brothers and sisters of those soldiers who were murdered by guerillas at Whole on the private calendar, Mr. HOSKINS,

temperance revivals before, but none ever founded in prayer. In this District there ought to be two hundred women engaged in this good work. Men and women of this Western district were earnestly requested to come to the prayer meetings, and help this holy crusade againt the worst foe of man.

Mrs. Johns said there was no greater obstacle to improvement than alcoholic drinks.

Mrs. Johns said there was no greater obsta-cle to improvement than alcoholic drinks. Women were now beginning to realize the idea that they were their brothers' keepers, and were responsible for the moral as men were for the natural condition of the world. Men should be as far above suspicion as women, and stand upon the same moral platform. Al-though women had been negligent in the past, thank God they were now awaking to a full sense of their duty as laborers in this great moral reform.

moral reform.

The speaker then addressed some strong con-In speaker then addressed some strong considerations to church members, and remarked that the time would come when temperance would pervade every department of life. This movement was the breath of God, shaking up the dry bones of the people. Although there may have been some undue excitement in the

may have been some undue excitement in the women's crus-de, yet it was not at all comparable to the evils resulting from the cause of intemperance.

Mrs. Linville thought there ought to be more carnest effort among church-members, and proceeded to show how every one, no matter how humble, could do something to advance the cause. The prayers, sympathies, and assistance of the whole Christian Church were needed. It was said that the women were doing nothing but praying; but this was accomplishing a great deal—for prayer was the power that moved Him who controlled the world. Relying on Christ, we would succeed. The night was long, but the day was dawning. Rev. Dr. Levy, of Philadelphia, was next introduced, and warmly thanked the ladies for their noble efforts. He thought the cause was now in right hands. Men have tried and failed; now the women had come to the front. Men suffered much from this evil, but after all women were the greatest sufferers. While men steeped their faculties in liquor, women in women were the greatest, sufferers. While men steeped their faculties in liquor, women in stience were shedding bitter tears. He believed women had shed tears enough on account of this evil to drown every tavern-keeper in the land. He thought the cause was in the right hands, because women were persevering and prayerful, and prayer would prove its crowning

prayerful, and prayer would prove its crowning glory.

Mr. Ashley said there was no middle ground on this question. We must be either for or against it. Every church-member should be enrolled in a temperance society. When we appealed to tavern-keepers they pointed to church-members who were drinking men. The speaker concluded by reading a newspaper article showing the wonderful progress of the temperance cause throughout the country since the inauguration of the women's crusade.

An original temperance song was then sung by Mr. Nicholson, the audience joining in the chorus.

The exercises throughout were intermingled

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The exercises throughout were intermingled

Congressmen Rainey, of South Carolina, has

chorus.

The exercises throughout were intermingled with neaver and the singing of appropriate with prayer and the singing of appropriate hymns and songs, and were closed with a fer-vent supplication by Rev. Dr. Noble.

WISCONSIN RAILROAD TROUBLES. MILWAUKER, May 22.—Governor Taylor to-day seued a circular which, after reciting the resistissued a circular which, after reciting the resistance of the Milwaukee and St. Paul and Otherage and Northwestern Railroad Companies to the law recently passed by the Legislature fixing the tariffs for the transportation of freight, he urges every citizes to pay only the amounts the law prescribes for the services of these roads, and if they axact more to make complaints of each violations before justices of the passe, and have them come up before higher criminal courts. He requests all district atternays to prosecute the roads if any such complaints reach them.

CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION. CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION.
CRICAGO, May 22.—The Circuit Court of Sangamon county yesterday decided that it has jurisdiction over the railroad cases sought to be taken to the Federal courts by the Chicago and Alion Railroad Company, and refused to send them up to the Circuit Court of the United States. This involves a direct conflict of jurisdiction between the State and United States courts. The writ of certorari issued by the latter was impersive upon the State court, and its refusal to obey the writ is therefore a "dear case of contempt.

IRN OVERFLOW—CIVIL RIGHTS—SANBORN INNESTIGATION.
The House Committee on War Claims have resolved to recommend the following as an additional section to the bill relating to the Commissioners of Claims, reported to the House by Junge Lawrence: That any court of the United States shall have jurisdiction of and power to hear and determine all claims and rights of action against the United States which shall be presented to the Secretary of State by petition in the nature of a petition of right, and which shall be by him referred to said court by the President of the United States, or by either House of Congress. An appeal shall be allowed from the judgment rendered as in other cases. This section is intended to cover the claims of aliens now debarred from the Court of Claims.

INDIAN OUTRAGE IN TEXAS.

INDIAN OUTRAGE IN TEXAS. Captain Carlton, Tenth cavalry, comma Camp Augur, Texas, reports another outrage on his camp by reservation Indians. This is the third or fourth time that these Indians have crept to the opposite bank of the Red river and fired into Camp Augur and then retreated to their reservation, and consequently the Indians on to the reservation, and consequently the Indians have escaped detection and puniahment. General Sheridan, in forwarding Captain Carlton's report to army headquarters, indorses it as follows. "Respectfully forwarded to the headquarters of the army, requesting that it be ascertained if there is any objection on the part of the Indian bureau to the troops pursuing these parties of Indians and punishing them. This is the third or fourth attack made by reservation Indians on the eamp on Red river, and it is time some measures be taken to stop them."

RELIEF FOR THE OVERFLOWED DIS-Camp Augur, Texas, reports another his camp by reservation Indians. Thi

RELIEF FOR THE OVERFLOWED DIS-TRICTS.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations yes-The Senate Committee on Appropriations yes-terday heard arguments in favor of the imme-diate passage by the Senate of the House resolu-tion allording additional aid to the people of the overflowed districts in Mississippi, Louisians and other States. The committee acted favorably on the resolution, and it was subsequently passed by the Senate. It authorises the Secretary of War to furnish clothing and provisions to the destitute people of that section.

THE SANBORN INVESTIGATION. After mature consideration of the case of Mr. A. Prescott, who it was alleged was in contempt of the House, the Committee on Ways and Means have decided to suspend all further proceedings against him. The sub-committee originally intended to lay the case before the House for its decision as to the refusal of Mr. Prescott to make aniwer to certain questions involving his professional business as a lawyer, but it was deemed the better course to withdraw the matter now that the investigation is processingly closed and the

RELIEF FOR THE POLARIS CREW. The bill reported by Mr. Sargent, from the senate Committee on Naval Affairs, for the relief Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, for the relief of the survivors of the Polaris, provides for giving to the survivors of the Polaris expedition under command of Capitain Hail, er to their widows or minor children, one year's additional pay, to gether with \$350 each to Jee and Hans, the two Esquemanx, who rendered valuable assistance to that part of the ship's crew who were rescued from the ice-fice. The bill also provides for Mrs. Hall two year's pay of her husband.

CIVIL RIGHTS. The House Committee on Judiciary yesterday adoption ad under consideration the civil rights bill. A Davis: majority of those present favored the awarding of equal privileges in the pursuits of life to all persons, and ratified this decision by their votes. The committee take the position assumed by Senator Morton that it is inconsistent to exclude any class of persons from those social comforts which believe teams for Morton the second comforts which believe teams for those social comforts which believe teams for the second comforts which ong to every free citizen.

PENSIONS ALLOWED. The House Committee on Invalid Pensions yes-Hache a greed to allow the widow of Professor Bache a pension of thirty dollars per month. They also resolved to recommend the increase of the pension of the widow of Commander Shirk, of the navy, to fifty dollars a month. ARMY GAZETTE.

in the character of the addresses, and the deep interest manifested by the audience in the entire proceedings.

Long before the commencement of the exercises the body of the church was crowded, and by 8 o'clock, when the meeting opened, the restibute, in addition, was well filled.

Mrs. Alies Baxter presided, and in her opening remarks made an earnest appeal to the help of the little band of workers there.

Mrs. Roach, president of the Northern district, prefaced her interesting remarks by saying that she had learned in the Bible that none of us live for ourselves alone; and appealed to consider seriously whether they are exerting their influence on the side of right, of truth or and temperance, or not; for every one does exert an influence on one side or the other.

Mrs. Rice remarked that this was not only a temperance reformation, but a great religious revival. It had been said that the excitement would soon bass away, leaving our cities, towns and villages in worse condition than before: But let us wait and see. There had been many temperance revivals before, but none ever

Springsume, Mass., May 22.—Careful investigation by the Republican makes the total number of victims by the Mill-Creek disaster of last. Saturday 188. Of these the bodies of all but fourteen have been recovered and identified. The work of searching for the dead has been practically given up, as it is believed that most of the remaining bodies were swept out into the Connecticut where one has already been seen though not recovered. To-day's reported contributions to the relief fund swell the total to about \$55,000, of which \$18,418 has been actually received by the central committee at Northampton. The relief committee report 150 families, composed of about 100 people, uiterly destitute, and think the exigences of the case demand \$100,000. The work of clearing up the debrie and preparing for rebuilding is being actively prosecuted, and the restoration of the desciated villages is already assured.

PERSONAL.

The names of the young American students re-cently drowned in Lake Geneva, near Lausanne, are now given as Wm. Woodbury, John Crane and James Crane. Wm. Woodbury was a son of the late General Woodbury, of the United States

Congressmen Rainey, of South Carolina, has purchased a summer residence in Windsor, air miles north of Hartford, Conn. The friends of Rochefort state authoritatively that he has departed overland from San Fran-cisco for New York. Mr. Gable, a farmer, while deterious from ill-ness, yesterday wandered on the track of the Bal-timore and Ohlo railroad near Camdon junction, a short distance from Baltimore, and was run over by a train of cars and killed.

Chief Engineer W. A. Shock has been appoint one of the board of visitors to the Naval A.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICES, WASHINGTON, May 23, 1874-1 a. m.

For New England and the Middle States, clear or partly cloudy weather will prevail, with west-erly winds shifting to southerly, slight give of

home missions and from a number of committees on education. The greater part of the morning session was taken up in considering a formula for admission of members to the church.

After considerable discussion, on motion of Dr. Niles, of Philadelphia, the whole matter was referred to a committee of seven, who were instructed to report by Monday.

At most the report of the committee on consolidation of the beards of the Church was taken up. The committee recommend the establishment of four distinct boards for the oversight and control of the benevolent work which the Church carries on at home and abread, as follows Beard of foreign missions, board of foreign missions, board of home missions, board of education and relief, and beard of publication. It was recommended further that the standing committee on benevolence be discontinued.

A minority report, submitted by Dr. Herrick Johnson, provides for the same boards recommended by the majority, with the addition of a board of church erections.

Both reports were received.

Dr. P. R. Booth, chairman of the committee on constitution, detailed the manner in which the majority report had been prepared. One reason why the majority and minesty reports were so different was, that by an order the first report had been printed sixty days before the General Assembly met, and after it was printed, members of the committee took no further action on it.

Dr. Howard Crosby, of New York, believed they were puzzling people with these benevolend works, and that was a reason why consolidation was a necessity. He had road both reports carefully, but was not satisfied with either. Therefore he moved an amendment, that the home mission board comprehend five separate departments under the same scoretary and board, the same controlling legislative and executive officers; each department to have its own bureau and clerk; and that these five departments be devoted, nrst, to evangelical work; second, church erections; third, Sunday schools; fourth, freedmen, and fifth, sustenation.

Dr. Hunt, of the Presbytery of Lackawana, Pa., spoke on the question, warning the assembly to beware of centralisation, consolidation, or anything of the kind, assverywhere it leads to wrongdoing. To-merrow morning Dr. Herrick Johnson, who submitted the minority report, will have the floor. IN THE AFTERNOON SESSION,

. RELIGIOUS.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL AS-

SEMBLY.

St. Louis, May 22.—To-day was the second day of the session of the Presbyterian General Assembly. A number of committees submitted reports. The symodical records from a large number of churches were handed in, also a number of memortals, overtures, i.e., which were referred to

PRESBYTERIANS SOUTH Columbus, Miss., May 22.—In the General Assembly of the Prostyterian Church South the morning hour was passed in reading and referring overtures, among which was a communication from the Northern Assembly on the subject of fraternal correspondence, which elicited quite a discussion, and was finally referred to a standing committee.

Dr. Wilson read an interesting report on foreign missions, showing great progress in the work, and expectally an increased interest among the ladies, two of whom have gone to foreign fields at their own expense.

own expense.

Reports on both theological seminaries were read, showing a prosperous condition of these in stitutions. Dr. James K. Wilson offered his resignation as professor in Columbia Seminary.
It was resolved by a unanimous vote to meet lext year at St. Louis. THE EPISCOPALIANS.

DIOCESE OF PENNSYLVANIA. PHILAURLPHIA, May 22.—The afternoon session of the Episcopal convention was occupied in de bate on ritualism, resulting in the withdrawal of the resolutions offered by the committee and the doption of the following, offered by Rev. Dr Whereas the Right Reverend Bishop of the

dioese has called the attention of this convention to the danger besetting the Church from the prevalence of the dectrines and practices contragy to the principles of the English Reformation: herefore Resolved, That this convention carnestly dep-ecates and opposes the introduction into our ommunion of Romanizing ritual and dectrine, communion of Romanizing ritual and doctrine, and deems it the duty of the deputies to the general convention to maintain in all legitlmate ways the Scriptural doctrines of the Protestant Philosophy Charles and Charles and

DIOCESE OF VIRGINIA. CHARLOTTESVILLE, May 22. - The Episcop delignates to the general convention to ask that body to ascertain if the present form in the prayer-book for instituting minutes is there le-gally, and if it is not there legally to abolish it. THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.

THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.
LOUISVILLE, May Z.—In the Methodist Episcopal General Conference, yesterday, the committee to whom was referred the case of Lorenzo D. Huston, expelled for immorality, made a report sustaining the action of the Baltimore conference. The committee on the organization of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church of America made a report, which was adopted, declaring that the organization of a colored church into a district ecclesisatical convention meets with the hearty approval of this conference, and that efforts to establish an institution of Jearning for the education of colored ministers deserves to be the education of colored ministers deserves to be commended to the friends of the colored people. During the day Bishops Bowman and Simpson of the M. E. Church North, were introduced to he conference.

The minority report on temperance, which pro-ides as an amendment to the general rules, that

OUTLAWRY IN TEXAS.

A BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS. GALVERYON, May 22.—A News special from Brownsville says there is a terrible state of a Mairs in that section. Judge Doherty reports that there is less security for persons and property between the Nueces and Rio Grande than hesetofore. In Nueces and Live Oak counties ranches have been deserted by old frontiersmen. They will send affidavits to General Steele substantiative of the account of murders and robberies, and ask for authority to organize and protect themselves. The number of raiders is greater than heretofore, and if they steal fewer cattle than before it is b

MEXICAN CATTLE TRIEVES.

Mexicans have been crossing over cattle at Los Comehos for the past three days. Twenty-four miles above they have fired on citizens from the Mexican side of the river. Judge Doherty left for Nucces this evening for the purpose of procuring evidence to justify military action. The raiders have crossed over fire hundred head of cattle. The commander at Matsmoras has been asked to send forces to capture them. We shall be forced to fight in self-defence, as there is no safety for Americans outside of a town. They are determined to drive us out of the country. Such is the opinion of our clearest-headed men. MEXICAN CATTLE TRIEVES.

DETERMINED ACTION OF CITIZENS.

Consus Chaisti, Texas, May 22—A meeting of citizens was held last night, and a committee of safety appointed, with power to act throughout the country. About one hundred and thirty signatures were obtained of men pledging themselves to maintain order. A telegram was received from General Augur, stating that a company of cavalry would be sent here immediately. An attack was threatened on the jail on Tuesday by fliteen men from Meansville, but it was frustrated by Sheriff McLane. Last night a detail of twenty men was patrolling the city, in anticipation of an attempt to release the murderers in jail. Threats are made freely by Mexicans to burn and rob this city. About \$700 were subscribed last night for the capture of other murderers, and a polition will be presented to Governor Cake to ofer a reward upon the part of the State. DETERMINED ACTION OF CITIZENS.

INDIAN DEPREDATORS. SAN ANYONO, May ZE.—On the 9th instant Mr. Smith, who lives about twelve miles from Fort Davis, on a ranche, was attacked by four Indians, the latter on foot, near his house, and was slightly wounded. They stole about ten head of cattle, which were afterwards found killed a few miles from the ranche. CRUSADERS IN OHIO.

HILLSBURY, OHIO, May 22.—The crusaders reappeared to-day in large numbers, and, while conducting services in front of a saloon, were ar-NEW ORLEANS QUARANTINE.

United States Circuit Court, on application, issued an order to-day restraining the Board of Health from collecting quarantine fees from vessels, in accordance with a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, wherein it was held that such fees imposed by the United States are unconstitutional.

NO. 141.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW MINISTRY CONSTITUTED IN FRANCE. NAMES OF THE NEW MINISTERS-THE NEW

MINISTRY CIRCUMSCRIBED - DIFFICUL-TIES OF THE SITUATION-THE CARLISTS. BESIEGING SANTANDER - AFFALS IN GREAT BRITAIN. FRANCE.

A NEW MINISTRY CONSTITUTED.

PARIS, May 22, (via London.) Midnight.—A
Ministry has been finally constituted as follows:

Gen. Clessey, Minister of War, and Vice Presi-

dent of the Council.

Decares, Minister of Fereign Affairs.
Feurtou, Interior.
Magne, Finance.
Eugene Calillaux, Public Works.
Louis Grivart; Commerce.
Viscount Decumant, Public Instruction.
Adrian Tarlhand, Justice. DIFFICULTIES OF THE SITUATION.

ing threatened to resign.

The News' Paris dispatch reports that all hopes of passing constitutional laws have been abandoned.

The aspointment of General Classy to the premierably causes sensation. SPAIN. STRUGGLE FOR BILBAO HEIGHTS. LONDON, May 22.—A dispatch from Bayonne-tays engagements take place daily between the Carlists and Republicans for possession of the

ding Bilbao. It is claimed that heights comman se Carlists have gained some successes. SUBPRISED REPUBLICANS.

SANTANDER, May 22.—The Carlists have surprised and surrounded a detachment of volunteers near this city. The Republicans at last accounts hold out, and relief has been sent there. Great excitement prevails here, as the men in danger all belong to this place.

A FORMIDABLE MOVEMENT. LONDON, May 22.—Dispatches from Santander represent that the Carlist raid in that vicinity is a formidable movement. Some fifteen humired insurgents are within five leagues of the town. They give no quarter.

Manufe, May 22.—Gen. Concha has entered

GREAT BRITAIN. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION. Loxpon, May 22.-The Parliamentary election in Durham has been annulled, on account of bribery, and the election in Galway on account of intimidation of electors.

nheimer & Schrader, merchants, have Their liabilities are estimated at \$3,000,000. THE AGRICULTURAL LOCKOUT. London, May 23, 6 a. m.—The Federal Labor-er's Union have accepted the mediation of Alesgae. Dixon and Norley for a settlement of the agricul-tural lockout in the eastern counties.

CORRECTION.

BUSINESS PAILURE.

Charles Gilpin, member of Parliament from Northampton, is still alive; the amountmement of his death in one of the morning papers was an

BASE BALL. BOSTON VS. ATLANTIC. NEW YORK, May 22.—The Boston Base Half Club were the winners in the game here to-day. The score standing Bostons & Atlantics 2 BALTIMORE VS. HABTFORD.

Baltimona, May 22.—The following is the core in the base bull match to day:
Baltimore, - - - 9 6 6 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 - 9 dar.ford, - - - 4 6 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 - 7 THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION. PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—At a meeting of the Centeunial commission to-day the chairman of the finance committee reported that the contracts for the art gallery and museum will soon be given out. This will cost a million and a half, pro-for by appropriations of the city and State.

vatory is to cost \$200,0

conservatory is to cost \$200,000, provided for by a city appropriation. The machinery hall, costing \$500,000, is also provided for. The main exhibition building is to cost \$4,000,000, and the agricultural hall \$240,000. The two latter are only partially provided for, which, with grading and contingencies, make a total unprovided for of nearly \$5,000,000.

At the afternoon session the president announced the standing committees for the ensuing year. Nory few changes have been made in the committees. An effort was made to abolish the office of director general, but it failed. The subject of a State board and organizations was referred to the executive committee.

fect of a State occard and organizations was re-ferred to the executive committee.

A resolution was adopted directing the superin-tendent of the Centennial grounds to preserve proper localities for monumental memorials, to be erected in honor of the event by the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, the Italian society and the order B'nai Brith.

At 5:30 the commission adjourned sine die.

(Special to The National Republican.)
LOUISIANA POLITICS. NEW ORLNAMA, May 22.—A large meeting of butchers and marketmen was held hat night for the purpose of organizing for the fail political ampaign. The roll-call showed over one thousand members, and it was stated that fully three thousand voters would enroll their names before another meeting. A committee was sent to wait upon Governor Kellegg, who came forward and delivered a stirring address. The club unani-montly agreed to support the State administra-tion and the Republican party at the next election.

This movement excites much attention, as this class of citiaeus have hitherto been strong supporters of the Democratic party. The Picayane reports the meeting with the heating, "The Butchers and the Marketmen Flopped."

A FIENDISH MURDER. CINCINNATI, May 22.—At Seymour, Indiana, yesterday two men named Floetwood, brothers, were convicted of the murder of a little German were convicted it he amount of a third training boy a year ago, and seatenced to the penitentiary for life. The evidence showed that they enticed the child into a field, beat out his brains with a club, cut his throat, and threw the body into a creek. The object of the murder was the robbery of the child of two deliars.

NOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT. NEW YORR, May 22.—President Grant, his-wife, Gen. Babcock and a number of friends ar-rived here this evening for the purpose of seeing Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris off for Europe to-morrow The President and his family remain quietly at the hotel, and although a number of prominent officials called but few were admitted. Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris having expressed a wish to spend the evening with the President's family only. PROM SALT LAKE. SALT LARE, May 22.—The Supreme Court has decided to recognize B. L. Duncan, appointee of the Governor, as Territorial marshal, instead of McAllister, elected by the Legislature; and

divorce.

A report was in circulation that twenty-three miners have been murdered by the Navaja Indians, on the Sevier river, and the fact is not established. BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

also that probate courts have no right to grant a

The ice at Chicoutowie, on the Saugeny river,

The ice at Chicoutowie, on the Saugeny river, Canada, was still fast at last accounts, and teams were crossing without incurring any risk. The ice measured two feet thick. The opening of navigation on the Saugeny was never known to be so late at this year.

The bill abolishing the Bosten State constabulary finally passed the Massachusetts House yesterday, to take effect immediately upon its passage. It will probably go to the Governor on Monday.

The schooner Jersey Cak, from Baltimore, was struck by a squall off Annapolis yesterday afternoon and sunk. The crew was resound.

The Governor of Arkansas yesterday respited Cass Mattick for thirty days. Mattick was sentenced to be hung on Thursday next.

The Arkansas House yesterday, by a vote of 47 to 7, passed a resolution of thanks to President Grant for his action in the Arkansas troubles.

The Alabams Press with the New York Assoto 7, passed a resolution of thanks to President Grant for his action in the Arkanas troubles.

The Alabama Press with the New York Association were eleganily entertained at Selma, Ala, yesterday. They have gone to Monday for Atlanta and Chattanoga; then go home, by Lynchianta and Chattanoga; then go home, by Lynchianta and Chattanoga; then go home, by Lynchianta and Washington.

Last night during a shooting affray at Jefferson, Texas, J. P. McEachern, editor of the Democrat, was accidentally abot and dangerously wounded by a man named Richardson. McEachern was for several years manager of the Western Union tolograph office in this say.

In Philadelphia yesterday Patrick Smith, charged with killing William Spellissy, was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to six years' imprisonment.

The steamer Rising Star, at New York, reports that a large brig-rigged steamer was son ashore on a reef, eight miles southeast of Cape Florida light-house. This is probably the Minsissippi, before reported ashore.

When Burdette, of the Burlington Hackeys, says the St. Louis Journal, attempts the severely calm style of writing, he appears, as a secordance with a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, wherein it was held that such fees imposed by the United States are unconstitutional.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

CINCINNATI, May 22—Last night the accommodation train on the Tolecco, Wabash and Western railroad was thrown from the track near Wabash, Ind., by a broken wheel. Mrs. Swift was instantly killed. Mrs. Robbins was slightly injured, and her infant son's skull fractured Frakeman Page was fatally injured, and Conductor Medge was injured in the back, and other passengers silehtly bort.

Werely calm style of writing, he appears, as a rule, to be successful. The following is an instance in point: "Yesterday morning a boy sauntered up to a yeard on Eighth street, where a woman was scratching the back are an instance in point: "Yesterday morning a boy sauntered up to a yeard on Eighth street, where a woman was scratching the back year, after a while?" The woman said sho didn's know; maybe she would; why 'Because,' the boy said, 'I just saw the cistern lid drop on the baby's head, a minute ago, and thought if you went around you might lift it off.' It is were puly reported that the woman went."